THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY,
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charges.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $5 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier, " " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.
We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH
Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$5,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. erby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 86—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price.
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—30 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received.
For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

JUST RECEIVED, SALLAD FOR THE SOLITARY. W. L. POMEROY.
Dec. 26, 1853. 12—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1854. No. 46.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.
He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.
In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.
With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.
The latest Paris and London fashions just received.
Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.
He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:
100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "
Overcoats.
75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " " "
50 Partridge " "
75 Mountain Beaver "
24 Flushing "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " " "
Cassimere Pants.
100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.
Boys' Clothing.
We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.
Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.
We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.
All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.
Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have
The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes.
Perfumery and Extracts,
Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.
We are determined to do a large business.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
October 24, 1853. 98—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

KADER BIGGS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
February 1, 1854. 23—1ysw.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.
My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—2-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Gray and Green Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received,
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps, Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State.
Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the
MUSIC STORE.

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.
The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.
A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instruments; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.
All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 25, 1854. 97—

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.
It is zettled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.
The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.
We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.
UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

NEW BOOKS.—Scotia's Bards, illustrated; Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, by B. J. Lossing, 2 vols., royal, 8 vo; Peruvian Antiquities, by Marano Edward Pivero, translated into English, from the original Spanish, by Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D.; Grotes History of Greece, vol. 11.; The Complete Works of S. S. Coleridge, with an introductory essay upon his Philosophical and Theological Opinions, Edited by Professor Shedd, 7 vols., 8 vo.; The Works of Joseph Addison, Edited, with Critical and Explanatory notes, by George W. Greene; The Works of Shakespeare, Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., S. A.; Health Trip to the Tropics, by N. P. Willis; The Homes of the New World, Impressions of America, by Frederika Bremer; The Behaviour Book, by Miss Sealie; Philosophy of Sir Wm. Hamilton; The Analogy of Ancient Craft Masonry to Natural and Revealed Religion, by Charles Scott, A. M.; Bleak House, by Charles Dickens; Gustavus Lindorme, or, "Lead us not into temptation," by Emilie F. Carlen; The Daughter at School, by Rev. Jno. Todd, D. D.; The Old House by the River; Temperance Tales and Hearth Stone reveries, by T. W. Brown.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, 1853. 9—

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.
Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.
Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.
Gdor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.
Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.
CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Cierro, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.
☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.
Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock of Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.
Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.
Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*
Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 2—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.
JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and Colored Silks,
French an. English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored Hose skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

JOSEPH K. MARRIOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Office up stairs in the building occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith.
Feb. 2, 2354. 23—tf.

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

SMUT IN WHEAT.—400 LBS. BLUE-STONE, THE great preventative of smut in wheat, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir*: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

FACT VS. FICTION.—JUST PUBLISHED, THE OLD BREWERY, and the NEW MISSION AT THE FIVE POINTS, By the Ladies of the Mission. The Publishers take pleasure in inviting the attention of the moral world to this charming production as one of the most remarkable ever offered to the public; and they confidently present it as one of the most touching and impressive volumes which have fallen from the press since the first issue of Mr. Warren's "Diary of a Physician." The papers composing this work are not mere fancy sketches, written for the purpose of a simple commercial speculation, but the written histories of fallen ones who have been missed; of lost ones who have been reclaimed; of Idleness which has been led to Industry; of Drunkenness which has thrown away the Cup; of Poverty which has put on the garb of Comfort; of Despair which has begun again to Hope; of Ignorance which has crept out of Darkness up to Light; and of Sinful Weakness which has thrown off Falsehood, Crime and Shame, and now walks firmly forth in all a Christian's stre gth. The volume overflows with incidents which are real; with pictures drawn, not from fancy, but from life—the whole invested with a freshness which can only come from the vital fount of truth. As a whole the publishers present it as one of the truthfulest mirrors of human weakness, infirmity and suffering, and of the most sublime and self-sacrificing Christian faithfulness and heroism ever offered to the public.
For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore,
Raleigh, N. C.
February 8, 1854. 26—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

NOTICE TO CORN GROWERS.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale a peculiar kind of Corn known as the Canada prolific Corn, which excels any grain ever before offered to the Southern Planters, both for beauty and increase. It is a handsome white corn, and produces from three to eight stalks from each grain, each stalk bearing two to three ears of Corn—and the suckers are as prolific as the original stalk, bearing an equal number of ears. I procured a small quantity of this corn through the mail, and planted nine grains in a common sandy garden, that had never received any other manure than from the stable and barn yard, and the result was eighty-six silks and fifty-eight ears! Had not the drought come upon it at the time it did, several other ears would have matured.
I will send packages of one hundred grains each, post-paid, for one dollar, to any one remitting me that sum; and I feel confident no man who invests this small sum for this Corn will regret the experiment. This is not the "Sucker Corn," that shoots at every joint—this species is as late as the common Indian corn and will grow as tall. All orders to be post-paid and addressed to
ANTHONY DAVIS, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir Co., N. C., or Williams & Haywood, T. M. 20 Raleigh.
February 23d, 1854. 28—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT'S.
These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 60 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.
ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.
Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C.....12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do
The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

JUST RECEIVED AT PROCTERS.—RIBB'D Cotton Drawers.
Double-breasted Merino Under Shirts—a superior article.
20 doz. dress Shirts and Collars. I. PROCTER.
December 1, 1853. 5—

SALMON AND LOBSTER.—3 CASES PUT UP in Jars, hermetically sealed.
1 case Sardines in Jars, hermetically sealed.
All warranted fresh and pure, for sale by
JAS. Mc KIMMON.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SARATOGA WATER. For sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

GARDEN SEED.—We are now in receipt of a large supply of Garden Seed, warranted fresh, to which the attention of Gardeners is invited.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Barin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
October 11, 1853. 96—

GRASS SEED.—Red clover, Hungarian grass, Blue grass, mixed lawn grass and Lucerne. Just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OUR NEW STOCK!!
E. L. HARDING HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND opened his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, comprising all the new and desirable styles of Fine French Cassimere Pants, Marseilles and Silk Vests, Superior French Cloth Frock and Sack Coats—besides all the medium qualities.
These Goods are made up EXPRESSLY for our own sales, consequently the *Garments are made* in the latest and best style.
We can confidently and safely recommend our goods to wear well, as many can testify who have purchased from us for years past.
Our arrangements are such that we can take measures and have garments made in the best style, and a good "fit" guaranteed.
In reference to Dress Shirts, we would call the attention of our customers to our styles. Orders taken, and shirts made to measure, in two weeks time. In fact we are prepared to suit our customers in every respect.
☞ Call at HARDING'S for good GOODS.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 87—

E. L. HARDING—*Opposite Messrs. Evans & Cook*—Manufacturer and Dealer in Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, is now receiving—
Superior black dce skin Pants,
do fancy do do do
do white linen drill do
do do do duck do
do fancy do do do
do black satin D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do do silk do
do fancy do do
do farmer satins do
do white Marseilles D. B. Vest,
do do do. S. B. do
do figured do do
do black cloth frock Coats,
do do do dress do
do fancy do frock do
do do do sack do
with all the medium qualities.
For bargains in well made Goods, call at
HARDING'S.
April 4, 1854. 40—

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—WE HAVE JUST received from the "Union India Rubber Company," an invoice of India Rubber Goods, consisting of
Officer Coats, Pea Jackets,
Sack " Walking & Riding Leggins,
White " Saddle Bags, &c.
which will be sold at Manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 20, 1854. E. L. HARDING & Co.

KEEP A LOOK OUT!—When you see EVANS & COOKE, over the door walk in. No. 29 Cheap place, under the Sky Light, one door above every body. There are so many advertising as being next door to Messrs. Evans

SPEECH OF HON. T. L. CLINGMAN,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,

On the Nebraska and Kansas Bill, in the House of Representatives, April 4, 1854.

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—

Mr. CLINGMAN said:

Mr. Chairman: As no one has had the floor assigned to him, I will now occupy it with a view of saying something upon a question which has been already discussed at great length during the present session of Congress.

I have heretofore sought an opportunity to present to this House certain points connected with the Nebraska bill. It is probable that I shall find an hour little time enough for my purpose, and therefore I say to the gentlemen around me, that I hope they will not interrupt me by asking permission to explain. I shall endeavor to do justice to every one, but should it be my misfortune to misrepresent any gentleman with whose opinions I may come in collision, I hope that he will avail himself of some other occasion to correct me. It has never been my misfortune, while I have occupied a seat upon this floor, to make a single remark that any gentleman in the House thought offensive to him, nor have I ever been called upon to explain anything I have said in the course of debate. My purpose will be to-day to keep within due parliamentary bounds, and at the same time frankly and fairly to discuss the questions connected with this subject, upon what I understand to be their true merits.

You have been told by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Millson] that I had something to say upon the Nebraska territorial bill in the last Congress, when it was pending, not in the shape, however, in which it is now presented. After a speech on it, I offered an amendment, to protect the rights of the Indians, which was adopted, and I then voted for the bill. That amendment now stands in the present bill in the identical language in which it was offered by me. The fact that more than two-thirds of that Congress thought that a territorial organization was then necessary, affords an additional reason, to my mind, why we should at once organize a Territory there. I voted for the bill then, not liking it, however, and, after trying to get it in a better shape, because there was nothing offensive in the bill itself. I greatly prefer the proposition which has come from the Senate. I could well support it as it is; but I shall vote, nevertheless, to strike out what is known as the Clayton amendment; not that I think it is wrong in theory, but because it will lead to no practical results, and was moved by an enemy of the bill merely to embarrass its friends in the North. As to the amendment of my colleague, [Senator Badger,] I do not think that it changes the character of the original bill in any manner whatsoever. Be that as it may, as the bill now stands, it provides, in the clearest terms, that the people of that Territory shall not be prohibited, by any law formerly existing, from legislating as the Constitution of the United States permits them to do. It does not say that there shall be no law upon the subject of slavery. It merely says that it will not REVIVE any former old law prohibiting or establishing it. In other words, that it will leave this Territory just as though there had never been in it any law upon the subject of slavery.

This, in my judgment, is the best species of non-intervention. We say that the people of the Territory may legislate as the Constitution of the United States permits them to do, without the intervention of Congressional law, French law, Spanish law, Mexican law, or Indian law. It makes the Territory like a sheet of blank paper, on which our citizens may write American constitutional law. It is, therefore, a better bill than the Utah and New Mexico bills of 1850; because those bills left the Mexican laws in force, by which slavery had been abolished and prohibited. It is a better bill than the Clayton compromise, because that compromise left those laws in force; and yet every southern Democrat in both Houses of Congress, including Mr. Calhoun, supported that measure under the idea that the Constitution of the United States *proprio vigore*, would override, annul, and supersede those local laws. If they were right in this view, why then the more certainly would that Constitution be sufficient where there was no opposing law whatever. I am satisfied that if the Clayton compromise and the acts of 1850 had contained a repeal of the Mexican law, there would have been no opposition to them from the South. I say, then, with the utmost confidence, that the Kansas and Nebraska bills are for the South the best measures yet presented.

I shall not stop to answer the ingenious speech of the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Millson,] or that of the gentleman from Maryland, [Mr. Franklin.] The points argued by them were very much discussed six or seven years ago, by those of us who were then in Congress. I will only say that the real question to be met, is this: "Shall this territory be left open to every citizen of the United States, with the Constitution alone to control him, or shall the Wilmot proviso stand on it?" That is the point which gentlemen have to meet. They have to show to their constituencies, that the Wilmot proviso, now standing upon and controlling the territory, is better than to leave it open to everybody, whether from the South or the North. I leave gentlemen to make the explanation to their constituents as they best can. It is enough for me to say that the arguments and excuses given by them are not, in my opinion, of the smallest weight to justify opposition to the bill.

But, sir, before noticing what I consider to be the principal difficulty in the way, let me advert to one other striking point. I know that in 1850 certain persons professed to be in favor of non-intervention who were really opposed to that principle. The true friends of the system—those who had sustained the doctrines of General Cass—are, I have no doubt, willing to carry it out to-day. But there were certain persons at that time entirely adverse to the principle in fact, but who nevertheless then gave it a hypocritical support, because they said that the settlement at that time, as proposed on non-intervention gounds, would operate injuriously to the southern section. They saw that it let in the whole of California down to the 32d degree of north latitude as a free State, and that it threw the Santa Fe country out of Texas, a slave State, into New Mexico, a Territory where the Mexican law had abolished slavery, and, in the opinion of Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, and many other prominent men, was in full force, and sufficient to keep out slavery, and also that the people there were, as foreigners, understood to be hostile to the establishment of slavery in any way. In short, that as these prominent gentlemen said, the North got the territory practically, while we of the South got only the principle of non-intervention for the future. This principle, highly valuable in itself, they did not intend to apply to the organization of other Territories. The conduct of these persons shows that they did not, in good faith, intend to adopt the system as a general one. Hence, when afterwards this was declared to be a settlement in "*principle* and substance," by Mr. Fillmore and the national convention, these persons only pretended to agree to the declaration. Their conduct now shows their insincerity, and the hollowness of their professions.

But, Mr. Chairman, it is sometimes said by gentlemen that this Missouri compromise was originally advantageous to the South; and that now, when it has ceased to be so, we want to get clear of it. Let us look at this statement for one moment.

Missouri and Arkansas were admitted as slave States. Their extent was one hundred and seventeen thousand square miles. But, on the other hand, Iowa was admitted as a free State, and Minnesota was organized as a Territory, also with a restriction upon or prohibition of slavery. So also were Oregon and Washington. Now, sir, these three Territories and the State contain five hundred and thirty-four thousand square miles in their area—nearly five times as much as the States of Missouri and Arkansas. Remember, too, that all this had originally been slave territory up to the date of the Missouri restriction. It appears, therefore, that while this policy of division was enforced by the Missouri line, the northern section of the country acquired five times as much territory as the southern. Minnesota and Iowa alone have nearly twice the extent of the two slave States of Missouri and Arkansas; and Washington and Oregon have three times as much more. It must also be borne in mind that Mr. Buchanan, as Secretary of State, claimed, in the controversy with Great Britain, the Oregon Territory as well under the French and Spanish cessions as by the right of discovery.

As to how our title to it really accrued is not, however, material; because, under the policy of division by the Missouri line, this whole territory was given up by the South without a struggle, because it lay north of that line, and organized with the principle of restriction embodied in it. It thus will be seen that the North obtained five times as much of this territory as the South, while the policy of territory was acquired, by running out this same line, the South would have fared better, and gotten, in fact, more than one-third of the territory. The northern members of Congress, however, rejected the line, in spite of all our attempts to get it adopted. Many of the Democratic members did so because they were in favor of the principle of non-intervention, as recommended by their candidate, General Cass; while the Whigs resisted it because they were Free-Soilers, and in favor of the Wilmot proviso. In the end they carried the day, and broke down the policy of division; and non-intervention was established. Shall this policy now be carried out for the future; or is it to be set aside, as the former one was, when it would have been favorable to the South? This is the first occasion since 1850 for a trial of the matter. As to the Territory of Washington, organized by the last Congress, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Millson) has overlooked an important fact. Washington was a part of the Oregon Territory; and the people then had, in their Territorial Legislature, passed a law prohibiting slavery. This was done before Congress applied the Wilmot proviso to it. Had we, therefore, during the last Congress, repealed their laws already established, this would have been a direct violation of the principles on which the present measure rests, viz: the right of the people to regulate their own domestic matters.

It appears, therefore, Mr. Chairman, that the Kansas and Nebraska bills afford the first proper occasion for carrying out the new principles first adopted in 1850.

I come now, Mr. Chairman, to what I consider the great obstacle to the passage of the bill. The main opposition to it does not arise from any of the sources as yet alluded to, but it comes from another quarter and force, which has been fighting the question under false colors and in disguise; and I now propose to unmask the character of that opposition. It seems to be well understood that every member of the old Whig party upon this floor from the North is an opponent of the bill. I understand that those gentlemen are making earnest appeals to southern Whigs not to press this question on them, lest they should thereby break up the old Whig party. They are also deprecating agitation and insisting on quiet, &c. Those appeals are not made to me, Mr. Chairman, because for the last four or five years I have, for reasons which I will presently state, regarded myself as disconnected with that organization, which these gentlemen control. In fact, I am rather out of all regular party organizations, and am regarded, I believe, as an independent. But, sir, to enable those members from the South who have less experience than myself to understand the subject properly, and to know how much weight they ought to attach to such declarations and appeals, I wish to recur to some things in the past, in no offensive spirit, but to make clear to every one the real principles upon which gentlemen have been and are still acting.

In 1846 the Wilmot proviso was brought forward, and every Whig from the free States voted for it. It produced great excitement in the country, and came very near breaking up the party. They said, however, to southern Whigs, Do not be alarmed about this proviso; we only mean to use it to put a stop to the Mexican war, and prevent the conquest of Mexico; and also, to split in two the Democratic party in New York, and cripple them in Pennsylvania, in Wilmot's district. I remember how they used to put their arms around their southern friends in the kindest manner, and exclaim, "My God, do you suppose that we mean to push this thing, and drive you all off from us? Do not fear; we shall not push it to a practical extreme." After the war terminated, the first attempt to settle the question was by the Clayton compromise. That was not entirely satisfactory to the South. But whether we should take it or not, depended upon the chance there was of getting a better bill instead of it. The northern Whigs, however, in a body, assailed it in the fiercest manner. They said it was a cheat in itself; that it gave the South nothing practically, and was a mere scheme of the Democratic party to unite their forces and elect General Cass. It was said that if it passed he would be elected, General Taylor would be stricken down, and utterly repudiated by the North, under the fierce excitement which would be raised, and that, possibly, even the Free-Soilers would carry everything. I do not know that these declarations had any weight with those southern gentlemen who went against the bill. I doubt, in fact, if they did; but those who were here at that time know well the earnest appeals that were made to southern men, and the promise held out of a better settlement at a future time.

The bill was defeated, and the election went, as every body expected it would. By the division of the Democrats in the State of New York, Cass lost its vote, and in the Wilmot district in Pennsylvania, and other places, there was defection enough to lose him that State; and General Taylor carried both those States, the loss of either of which would have resulted in his defeat. The Northern Whigs had therefore triumphed upon their extreme anti-slavery policy. We had a right to expect, therefore, that they would at length be liberal towards us, and come to a fair adjustment of the pending issues. We came together in December, after the Presidential election, and, as a measure of conciliation and harmony, one of those gentlemen, Mr. Gott, of New York, introduced a bill, in most offensive language, to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia. All of those gentlemen voted for it, with the exception of Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois, only, I believe. They passed it by a heavy majority, with the aid of some Free-Soil Democrats. The southern members of both Houses of Congress thereupon held a meeting in the Senate Chamber. The northern Whigs, seeing the condition of things likely to be produced, and feeling some alarm, in that same soothing and conciliatory manner for which they were distinguished, said that the vote on Gott's resolution was a hasty and inconsiderate act, and that they would reconsider the resolution and reject it. They also said that the meetings which we were holding had been gotten up by General Foote, Mr. Calhoun, and other Democrats, with a covert design of breaking down General Taylor's administration before it came into power, by exciting divisions between northern and southern Whigs, and that we ought to have more confidence in them than such a movement implied, and that all difficulties could be arranged amicably. These declarations had no weight with me, as I had fully determined not to give them my cooperation further, except on just principles.

It was seen, however, that there was no occasion for action at that time on the part of the southern members, and the excitement passed by.

But, sir, the matter did not stop there. At that session many members of the Democratic party in the Senate, being still anxious to settle the question. Mr. Walker, a Senator from Wisconsin, with great liberality and manliness, brought forward a proposition as an amendment to the civil and diplomatic bill, which would have settled the whole question fairly and on liberal terms. That proposition was adopted in the Senate, and came into this House, and was here supported by every southern member of both parties, and also by many liberal northern Democrats. It was ascertained that it was likely to pass, and thereupon the northern Whigs, who ought rather to have desired to get the matter settled so as to avoid embarrassment to General Taylor's incoming administration, made the strongest opposition to it. They entered into a combination with the Free-Soilers and Abolitionists to defeat it; and when it was seen that we would probably carry it, they, as they then said and afterwards boasted, had agreed that rather than a majority should be allowed to pass it, they would call the yeas and nays until the end of the session, and thus defeat all the appropriation bills. In this way some who were in favor of the measure, were frightened and induced to give way, so that the measure was lost.

Then, sir, during the year following they kept this question before the people of the North, and the result was that the Cass Democrats were beaten almost everywhere in that section of the country; and when we met at the commencement of the session of 1849—'50, it was ascertained that they had nearly ninety Whig members from the North, every man of whom was pledged to vote for the Wilmot proviso and for the abolition of slavery wherever Congress had jurisdiction, and particularly in the District of Columbia. I recollect very well that in our caucus upon a resolution offered by Mr. Toombs, Mr. Brooks of New York, said he and his colleague, Mr. Briggs, had determined not to vote for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia during the first session of the Congress. That was all we could get by way of concession from them. They would not vote for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia the first session, but they would make no such promises for the second session, and then stood ready to vote for the proviso. Several prominent gentlemen from Massachusetts, Ohio, and other States, declared that the doctrine upon which they had been elected was that of hostility to slavery, and that they should vote for abolishing it wherever Congress had jurisdiction over the subject, and also to exclude it from all territory of the United States. To this doctrine there was no dissent from that section of the Union, though it was earnestly sought by Southern Whigs in the hope that they might find some ground for united action as a party.

Such was the condition of things at the beginning of that Congress. The country was in a state of extreme peril. The whole northern Whig party, in great force, and a number of Democrats, also upon the Free-Soil platform, were ready to act, and many of the Cass men—for by that name the non-intervention men were designated—were disposed to get out of the way, and let the bills pass, and then see what Gen. Taylor would do with them. There was a large majority of the Congress thus pledged to push through these measures.

I do not propose to take up the time of the committee with a rehearsal of the events of that memorable session of 1849-'50. The majority were pledged to a line of policy that they dared not then carry out; and I do not hesitate to say boldly, that if that policy had been carried out in practice, your Government would not exist to-day, and ought not to have lived an hour.

They saw what the effect was likely to be, and the remarkable condition of things was exhibited of men who were pledged to a certain course of conduct which they said would be destructive, and who were begging others to keep the question out of the way, and save them from the effect of their own principles. Gen. Taylor's administration and Cabinet, it is well known, could not get along at all with these questions, and were obliged to fall back upon their do-nothing policy. Why, even at the close of that session, after there had been a change of the Administration—after Mr. Fillmore, who was favorable to a more liberal policy, came into power—after the admission of California as a free State, with the whole Pacific, for a thousand miles embraced in it—after the passage of that series of measures which Mr. Webster himself said, as to the territory gave the North everything, and the South nothing but the fugitive slave law—out of more than eighty members we found only three northern Whigs to vote for that act, and of those three, only my friend from Ohio, [Mr. Taylor] has been returned by his party. Even after the bill was passed there was an attempt to get up the cry of repeal under the lead of Senator Seward, and great agitation made all through the North, and a large majority of these men who had refused to vote for the law concurred in the clamor, and there was a fierce struggle—a struggle to catch the anti-slavery feeling there and acquire party strength. I may add even after that, it is well known, that in the selection of candidates for the Presidency they endeavored to throw out of the way, and set the seal of popular condemnation on Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore, because of their connection with these measures. These things have been well discussed, and are generally understood by the country.

Why, sir, we forced them with extreme difficulty in the convention to come up and adopt a platform to carry out these measures. About half of the northern men voted against it, and a great many of the party organs denounced and repudiated the platform, and thereby, as was proven in the end, materially contributed to the overwhelming defeat of the candidate.

I have made this review, and stated these things, Mr. Chairman, to show that these Whig gentlemen from the North, as a party, have stood all the time on extreme anti-slavery ground; that they have all the while made efforts to acquire party strength by appealing to the anti-slavery feeling of the North, and to Abolition sympathies. Now, what would you expect of them on this question? And what do you suppose they are going to do? Exactly what they have been doing for the last seven or eight years. These gentlemen are not opposing this measure because it interferes with the Missouri compromise. Why, there is not one of them, probably, who ever alluded to that compromise, except in terms of denunciation, until the beginning of the present session. I might show you that the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. Meacham] who led off, some time since, against the Nebraska bill, in September, 1850, voted against the recognition of the Missouri line when moved by myself. I might have shown, and if I had obtained the floor when the gentleman took his seat I would have shown, that the State of Vermont has, through her representatives, repudiated every single congressional compromise ever made; not only nullifying the fugitive slave law of 1850, as well as the act of 1793, but all previous compromises.

In 1833, when South Carolina had taken steps to nullify the revenue laws, Mr. Clay's compromise bill was passed, bringing down the duties to twenty per centum. Afterwards, to strengthen the measure when the land distribution was passed, on motion of Senator Berrien, of Georgia, it was provided that this distribution should stop if the duties should be raised above twenty per centum; and yet this measure of compromise, thus fortified, was, against the vote of the whole South, both Whig and Democrat, repealed, and the land distribution also stopped by the vote of the members from Vermont and other northern States. Why, sir, immediately after the passage of this very act of 1820, prohibiting slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., and providing for the admission of Missouri as a slave State, a resolution in the strongest terms was adopted by the Vermont Legislature, instructing their Representatives not to let Missouri into the Union unless she abolished slavery from within her limits. If it were a compromise act, as he alleged, then his own State violated it; and so did New York, and a number of other States; and so did a large majority of the northern members of Congress, by refusing Missouri admission. No, sir; these gentlemen are now doing exactly what they have been doing for many years past, viz: affiliating with Freesoilers and Abolitionists, and making a great effort to obtain party strength in the North by assailing the Democrats, who are more liberal to us on these questions.

Now, I do not desire to see this agitation kept up, for reasons which I will presently advert to; and I will submit the question to these gentlemen candidly, what have they gained by all this agitation, and all their denunciation of slavery? Of course they must have expected to lose the South. The wonder is that they have anybody there at all friendly to them. That it is otherwise only shows great force of party ties and attachments. In my own State, originally one of the most decided Whig States in the Union, they have placed themselves in the minority. Kentucky, with her twenty-five thousand majority, is brought down, I believe, to about nothing at all. Tennesse likewise, and indeed the whole South, has been pretty much thrown against them. What did they gain in the North? Ohio used to be a Whig State; and I believe, at the last election, they were beaten sixty thousand votes. They were beaten everywhere in the North during the late presidential canvass, except in Massachusetts and Vermont; and they were weaker there than they were ten years ago, when they began the agitation against slavery. They have been losing ground even at home, and why is it? I think I can tell you. It is because there is an equity in our claim to have a share of the benefits of this Government that has made our cause strong in spite of all their efforts. We are a part of the American citizens who constitute the people of the Union. We pay taxes to support the Government, and bear arms in time of war; and the attempt to exclude us from the benefits of the Government is so unjust, that they have been losing ground on that account.

In spite of all the appeals to fanaticism and denunciation of us and our social system in New England, old men remember, and young ones have read, that when George Washington went to Boston, in 1775, to help drive the British out of the city, he was not repudiated because he was a slaveholder. New Yorkers know that in the fight at Saratoga, which perhaps determined the fault of the revolutionary struggle, Virginians and Morgan were thought none the less worthy companions of the brave men of the North because they were slaveholders. In the late war, Harrison and Scott, of Virginia, and Forsyth, of North Carolina, and many others South, were on the boundary line with the men of the North, defending the national territory. No man ever had a stronger hold on the people of the North than Andrew Jackson. Neither had his great rival, Henry Clay, ever stood before a Northern audience, during the last ten years of their lives, without being welcomed with a shout of applause. The very many brave and gallant men who went from the free States into the Mexican war, will tell their neighbors that the southern regiments who were with them, in that country, on the day of battle, stood by the American colors. They have, therefore, been constantly losing ground, while the national men have been gaining on them, in spite of their alliance with the fanaticism and sectional prejudices of the anti-slavery party. The issue is upon better footing to-day than it has ever before been upon this subject, viz: the right of every community to regulate its own local matters without the intervention of those having no direct interest in the questions.

It has been well said that there is a great resemblance between this issue and that involved in the struggle between the Colonies and Great Britain at the Declaration of Independence. There is, however, one great and striking difference between the two cases. The Colonies in 1776 denied the right of Great Britain to tax them to the smallest extent; but the people of Kansas and Nebraska say to Congress, "You may impose any amount of taxation upon us, and we will cheerfully pay it; you may make your disposition of the public lands, lay off your military roads and post roads, you may establish your forts and arsenals; you may subject us to the action of every law of Congress that the citizens of any one State in this Union is subject to; but when you have done all that, when you have exhausted all your powers under the Constitution of the United States, then we ask the poor privilege of managing our own local affairs according to our wishes." And why should they not have it? Why should Massachusetts or North Carolina control the people of those Territories? Sir, the question stands upon the great republican right of every community to legislate for itself. I know there are individuals who deny that right. It is impossible to conceal the fact that there is a large party—I do not know whether I ought to call it a party, or whether it is a mere fragment of a party—in this country who have denied that right, and who, in the bottoms of their hearts, do not believe that the people are capable of self-government. It is the same feeling that prompted the old sedition act; it is the same feeling which has thrown the influence of certain men against all declarations of popular right. Now, it is very hard for me to designate them. I do not know that I could call them the Anti-Slavery party, for that would not be a very accurate designation; nor the Federal party, even though it might do well to combine the two names. Perhaps I might refer to one of their leading organs with advantage.

The gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Stephens,] I remember, commented upon the course of the National Intelligencer. Now, I think that journal is a faithful exponent of the party I allude to. Its regard for the Missouri compromise has been assumed only for the present occasion. I remember very well that during the struggle, up to 1850, that paper never came out for this Missouri line, although the South was battling for it for years; nor did it once assert our right to occupy the Territory in common with the people of the North, clear and indisputable as that right was. Its whole weight and influence was covertly but adroitly thrown against us, and on the anti-slavery side. I never attributed this course to any love of liberty on the part of the conductors of that paper. On the contrary, in every struggle between liberty and despotism, it takes the side of despotism; in every contest between the United States and any foreign country, it takes ground against the United States. It can scarcely be contended that our Government is, in fact, always wrong on every issue with a foreign nation. I presume, therefore, that it is because ours is the freest Government upon earth that this journal always is always found taking sides against it, and for our enemies. As to our internal policy, it is the faithful organ of that party which has labored industriously, as you and I well know, sir, to destroy all the limitations of the Federal Constitution, and substitute an absolute central Government in its stead. These people have taken their opinions mainly from the Tory press and the Tory party of England; and they happen to be anti-slavery as well as anti-republican. They seem to desire no higher honor than to have the privilege of adopting and defending everything which comes from these sources. If any gentleman will take the trouble to examine some of the British anti-slavery journals, he will see the whole programme of our abolition countrymen laid down there. They praise and defend the British policy in all things. A few years ago, for example, Great Britain voted $100,000,000 to liberate her negroes in Jamaica, and convert them into savages; and since that event two millions of her white people at home have perished miserably by famine. It is demonstrable that if that sum had been applied properly at home, every one of these unfortunate Irish men, women, and children might have been saved. Even if she would devote the millions which are now expended annually for the benefit of the Negroes in Africa, she would save the lives of her own white people at home. Still her policy in all things is defended by her allies here.

Great Britain is a very sagacious Power, and not less selfish than sagacious. She knows well that in future she has more to dread from the United States than from any other nation. She knows that our people are contesting with her now wherever the sea rolls, and wherever mind comes in contact with mind. But she is too cautious and far-sighted to assail us on a point where we are united. Hence she attacks us upon matters connected with slavery, and straightway you see the Abolition party, headed by such leaders as the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Giddings,] at once arising in her behalf, and making a terrific clamor throughout the land, and distracting the public mind and diverting it from the real issue. And you see that larger anti-slavery party, of which the Intelligencer is an organ, at once likewise taking sides with her upon all such questions. Even though they do not succeed in effecting anything practically in the way of the abolition of slavery, or in bringing about a collision between different sections of the country, yet they do a great deal for her, our rival. They keep us in an eternal agitation about this question of slavery to the neglect of great national interests. We do not put our public defences in a proper condition; we fail to protect sufficiently the rights of our citizens abroad, whether in the fisheries of the Northeast, in Central America, in Cuba, or elsewhere; and therefore, I say, it is a wise as well as selfish policy on the part of Great Britain to keep us embroiled in such difficulties and discussions, so that her abolition allies here, who are very faithful to her, can assist her in carrying out her policy.

I desire, sir, that this question of the organization of the Territory of Nebraska shall be treated as a great American question, with no foreign influence brought to bear upon it. It will be found, I think, that I have done no injustice to any one in the course of remark in which I have indulged. Whoever is familiar with the political records of Congress and the country, which I have merely glanced at, will find my conclusions right. At any rate, I am confident that I shall be able to defend and make good every single allegation made. Instead of meeting the Nebraska question on its merits, its opponents are heaping a great deal of denunciation on the friends of this bill, especially Senator Douglas and President Pierce. A great flood of calumny has been opened upon Judge Douglas especially. The manner in which it has been manifested at certain points in the North is equally malicious, contemptible, cowardly, and mean; and not less futile and harmless, than contemptible and mean. Neither the statesman of the Granite State, nor the young champion of the western Democracy, will ever be harmed by these assaults. He who is most thoroughly identified with this great popular American principle will be borne with it onward and upward in its career of triumph. In the discussion of this question I have been particularly struck by one fact, and that is, the unwillingness of the opponents of the measure to meet the issue fairly. And hence they are falling back on the opinions of our ancestors of 1775 and 1776 upon the question of slavery. They seem anxious to get rid of the light of the nineteenth century, and fall back upon the opinions of a former age, and the men who lived when the Government began its existence.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES
AND THE FIRST SESSION OF THE [illegible]

[Public 10.]

AN [illegible] to an act [illegible] tain [illegible] Florida, [illegible] dred and fifty-[illegible]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following names, persons, viz: Henry C. Bogue, Levi W. Hardman, Willis Sneed, Stephen Brookhurst, Smith and Kristeen, George H. Woodman, Berthald and Lorrin Fisher and Guildnidt, and William Clarke, or either of them, or their representatives, may, within six months after the passage of this act, present their claims to the commissioners who were appointed under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement; and the said commissioners are hereby empowered to hear and dispose of the same as effectually as though the said claims had been presented in due time, under the thirteenth section of the aforesaid act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the persons named in this act shall be limited and confined, in their claims, to purchases made of Don Salvador Vallejo, a Mexican grantee, for a part of the place known as "Entre Napa," and situate in Napa county, State of California. And the said commissioners shall be satisfied that the said persons named derived title to their respective claims previous to the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said persons named shall be entitled to no privilege not conferred on claimants under the original act, but as to an extension of time in which their claims may be respectively made to the said commissioners.

Approved February 23, 1854.

[Public, No. 12.]

AN ACT for the relief of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who, on the twenty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, embarked at New York, under orders for California, on the steamship San Francisco, and who was on board that vessel on the occasion of her recent disaster at sea, and to Lieutenant Francis Key Murray, and any other officer or seaman of the United States navy, who was on board the said steamship under orders, a sum equal in amount to his pay and allowance for eight months.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, any goods, wares or merchandise subject to duty, with the exception of perishable articles, also gunpowder, fire crackers and other explosive substances, which shall have been duly entered and bonded for warehousing, in conformity with existing laws, may be deposited at the option of the owner, importer, consignee or agent, at his expense and risk, in any public warehouse owned or leased by the United States, or in the private warehouse of the importer, the same being used exclusively for the storage of warehoused goods of his own importation or to his consignment, or in a private warehouse used by the owner, occupant or lessee, as a general warehouse for the storage of warehoused goods, such place of storage to be designated on the warehouse entry at the time of entering such merchandise at the custom-house: *Provided*, That such private warehouse shall be used solely for the purpose of storing warehoused goods, and shall have been previously approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and have been placed in charge of a proper officer of the customs, who, together with the owner and proprietor of the warehouse shall have the joint custody of all the merchandise stored in said warehouse, and all the labor on the goods so stored must be performed by the owner or proprietor of the warehouse under the supervision of the officer of the customs in charge of the same, at the expense of the aforesaid owner or proprietor: *And provided further*, That cellars and vaults of stores for the storage of wine and distilled spirits only, and yards for the storage of coal, mahogany and other woods and lumber, may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be constituted bonded warehouses for the storage of such articles under the same regulations and conditions as required in the storage of other merchandise; the cellars or vaults aforesaid shall be exclusively appropriated to the storage of wines or distilled spirits, and shall have no opening or entrance except the one from the street, on which separate and different locks of the custom-house and the owner or proprietor of the cellars or vaults shall be placed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That unclaimed goods, wares or merchandise required by existing laws to be taken possession of by collectors of the customs, may be stored in any public warehouse owned or leased by the United States, or in any private bonded warehouse authorized by this act, and all charges for storage, labor and other expenses accruing on any such goods, wares or merchandise, not to exceed in any case the regular rates for such objects at the port in question, must be paid before delivery of the goods on due entry thereof by the claimant or owner; or if sold as unclaimed goods to realize the import duties, the aforesaid charges shall be paid by the collector out of the proceeds of the sale thereof before paying such proceeds into the treasury as required by existing laws. And any collector of the customs is hereby authorized, under such directions and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to sell, upon due notice, at public auction any unclaimed goods, wares or merchandise deposited in public warehouse whenever the same may from depreciation in value, damage, leakage or other cause, in the opinion of such collector, [illegible] proves insufficient on a

[illegible] the duties, storage and other charges if [illegible] sale in public stores for the period now allowed by law in the case of unclaimed goods.

And be it further enacted, That before any of the [illegible] or cellars aforesaid, owned or occupied by private individuals, shall be used as a warehouse for merchandise imported by other merchants or importers, the owners, occupant or lessee thereof shall enter into bond, in such sums and with such securities as may be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, exonerating and holding the United States and its officers harmless from or on account of any loss or expense of any kind or description, connected with or arising from the deposit or keeping of the merchandise in the warehouse aforesaid; and all imports deposited in any public or private warehouse authorized by this act, shall be at the sole and exclusive risk and expense of the owner or importer.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares, and merchandise which may hereafter duly entered for warehousing or under bond, and likewise all merchandise now remaining in warehouse under bond, may continue in warehouse, without payment of duties thereupon, for a period of three years from the date of original importation, and may be withdrawn for consumption on due entry and payment of the duties and charges, or upon entry for exportation, without the payment of duties, at any time within the period aforesaid; in the latter case, the goods to be subject only to the payment of such storage and charges as may be due thereon: *Provided, however*, That where the duties shall have been paid upon any goods, wares, or merchandise entered for consumption, said duties shall not be refunded on exportation of any such goods, wares, or merchandise, without the limits of the United States: *And provided further*, That there shall be no abatement of the duties or allowance made for any injury, damage, deterioration, loss or leakage sustained by any goods, wares, or merchandise, while deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse established or recognized by this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any goods, wares, or merchandise, duly entered for warehousing, may be withdrawn under bond, without payment of the duties, from a bonded warehouse in any collection district of the United States, and be transported to a bonded warehouse in any other collection district within the same, and rewarehoused thereat; and any such goods, wares, or merchandise, may be so transported to their destination wholly by land, or wholly by water, or partly by land and partly by water, over such routes as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and may likewise be conveyed over any foreign territory, the government of which may have, or shall by treaty stipulations grant, a free right of way over such territory; and for the purpose of better guarding against frauds upon the revenue on foreign goods transported between the ports of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific overland through any foreign territory, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized to appoint special sworn agents as inspectors of the customs, to reside in said foreign territory where such goods may be landed or embarked, with power to superintend the landing or shipping of all goods passing coastwise between the ports of the United States on the Pacific and Atlantic, and whose duty it shall be, under such regulations and instructions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, to guard against the perpetration of any frauds upon the revenue: *Provided*, That the compensation paid to said inspectors shall not in the aggregate exceed five thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe the form of the bond to be given for the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandise, from a port in one collection district to a port in another collection district in the United States, as provided in the preceding section; also the time for such delivery; and for a failure to transport and deliver, within the time limited, any such bonded goods, wares, and merchandise, to the collector at the designated port, an additional duty of one hundred per cent. shall be levied and collected, which additional duty shall be secured by such bond, or said goods, wares and merchandise may be seized and forfeited for such failure, and any steam or other vessel, or vehicle, transporting such bonded goods, wares, and merchandise, the master, owner, or conductor of which shall fail to deliver the same to the collector at the designated port, shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all leases of stores now held by the United States for the purpose of storing warehoused or unclaimed goods, shall, on the shortest period of termination named in said leases, be cancelled, and no leases shall be entered into by the United States for any stores for the storage of warehoused or unclaimed goods at any port where there may exist any private bonded warehouses, after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the leasing or hiring of such buildings or accommodations as may be required for the use of the United States appraisers for the due examination and appraisal of imported merchandise at the ports where such officers are provided by law, nor to prohibit the leasing or hiring by collectors of the customs, for short periods, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, of such stores as may be required for custom-house purposes at any of the smaller revenue ports of the United States: *Provided*, That no collector or other officer of the customs shall enter into any contract or agreement for the use of any building to be thereafter erected as a public store or warehouse, and no lease of any building to be so used shall be taken for a longer period than three years, nor shall rent be paid, in whole or in part, in any case, in advance.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon production of satisfactory proof to him of the actual injury or destruction in whole or in part of any goods, wares, or merchandise, by accidental fire, or other casualty, while the same remained in the custody of the officers of the customs in any public or private warehouse under bond, or in the appraisers' stores undergoing appraisal, in pursuance of law or regulations of the Treasury Department, or while in transportation under bond from the port of entry to any other port in the United States, to abate or refund, as the case may be, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of import duties paid or accruing thereupon; and likewise to cancel any warehouse bond or bonds, or enter satisfaction thereon in whole or in part, as the case may be.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized from time to time to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, for the due execution of this act, as he may deem to be expedient and necessary; and all acts and parts of acts conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved 28th March, 1854.

[Public, No. 13.]

AN ACT for the relief of settlers on lands reserved for railroad purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every settler on public lands which have been or may be withdrawn from market in consequence of proposed railroads, and who had settled thereon prior to such withdrawal shall be entitled to pre-emption at the ordinary minimum to the lands settled on and cultivated by them: *Provided*, They shall prove up their rights according to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and pay for the same before the day that may be fixed by the President's proclamation for the restoration of said lands to market.

Approved 27th March, 1854.

[Public, No. 14.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to divide the State of Arkansas into two judicial districts," approved March the third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon conviction of offenders in the western judicial district of the State of Arkansas, for offences to which punishment by confinement in the penitentiary is annexed, it shall be lawful for the court before whom convictions have or may be had, to sentence convicts to undergo imprisonment in the penitentiary house of the State situated in the eastern judicial district, in the same manner as though the penitentiary house was situated in the western judicial district of the State of Arkansas; and the counties of Sevier and Sebastian in the said State, are hereby added to, and made a part of the western judicial district.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when any person shall be convicted, in the district court for the western district of Arkansas, of any offence, committed after the passage of this act, the punishment or part of the punishment whereof is imprisonment by the laws now existing, the said punishment or part of the punishment shall be confinement and imprisonment with hard labor for the same length of time, and shall be carried into effect as provided in the preceding section.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing contained in the twenty-fifth section of an act entitled "An act to regulate intercourse with the Indian tribes, and preserve peace on the frontiers," approved thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, shall be construed to extend or apply to said Indian country any of the laws enacted for the District of Columbia, and that noth

The Standard.

BRAGG AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

ELECTION, 1ST THURSDAY IN AUGUST.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Resolutions adopted by the late Democratic State Convention embody the principles of the party in so clear and full a manner that no one can misapprehend or misinterpret them.

The *first* Resolution reiterates the old doctrine of a rigid construction of the Constitution, and as the result of such construction opposition to a National Bank, to a Tariff for protection, and advocacy of a Tariff for revenue, of the Independent Treasury, and of economy in the public expenditures. Ground is also taken for an early payment of the public debt. Large public debts are the characteristics of monarchies and despotisms, and it behooves a free people to guard constantly against them.

These, then, are the great lights, the landmarks of Democracy, which have been followed by all true Republicans from the days of Jefferson until now. They were guides to Jackson, and Polk, as we have the best reasons for believing they will be to President Pierce during his administration.

The *second* Resolution expresses deserved confidence in President Pierce; and the *third* boldly approves the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and tenders to Senator Douglas and other members of Congress from non-slaveholding States the thanks of the Convention for their manly, patriotic and national course on this question. How different this from the language of the late Whig Convention! That body did not even refer to the Nebraska bill—it had no words of cheer or commendation for Senator Badger or Mr. Kerr, who have staked themselves upon and for it; all we had was a bare allusion to and approval of the doctrine of non-intervention; and thus it was a Convention of slaveholders, or the representatives of slaveholders, evaded an issue so important in its consequences to the people of the State. Whiggery, party counselled this evasion; and party alone was consulted and obeyed!

The *fourth* and *fifth* Resolutions declare the old and well-settled doctrine that the public lands ought to be held as a common fund and disposed of for the common benefit of all—first, in the payment of the public debt, and then in defraying the expenses of the government, so as to reduce the tariff-taxes on articles of prime necessity. It also declares that that "any disposition" of these lands "for the sole and exclusive benefit of any one of the States, would be unjust and unconstitutional." We regard these Resolutions as entirely sound and satisfactory; but we have no hesitation in saying that, as a Democrat and strict constructionist, we could have gone further. We are ready to protest against all measures looking to the distribution of the public lands among either individuals or States, whether in the way of homesteads, gifts, or for the benefit of the insane. If Congress can provide homesteads—"free farms for free men," it can provide them with horses and ploughs to cultivate these farms; if it can take care, by donations of the lands, of the insane of the different States, it can also control other matters pertaining to the internal police and regulations of the States. The "world is governed too much"—the Congress of the United States, if it would consult the real interests of the people, should extend protection to all and grant special favors to none; always bearing in mind that the Constitution prescribes the limits of its powers, and that there is no safety in the exercise of even doubtful powers. Let the lands remain where they are, in the hands of the government, to be managed as a "prudent proprietor" would his own lands for the common benefit of all. Let the public debt be paid—let the naval force of the country be increased—let the tariff on articles of prime necessity (including iron for the farmer, the mechanic, and for railroads) be reduced; and then, without looking to the accumulation of a surplus in the treasury, but striving honestly against it, if it should accumulate beyond the just and fair wants of government, let it be deposited with the States as was done during the administration of Gen. Jackson. This, we at the same time confess, would be an evil to which we would come only in the last resort—for we desire to see the States kept as far as possible from even the *appearance* of dependence on the federal centre; yet between the evil of an immense surplus at Washington City, to tempt to extravagance and corruption, and to be the ready means of still further exalting and of giving overshadowing splendor to the general government, and that of its return or restoration to the States, out of the pockets of whose people it had been drawn, we should certainly choose the latter—especially as such policy has become, as it were, a precedent in the legislation of the country, and had the sanction of Gen. Jackson and of all the members of the General Assembly of this State, save one, at the time it was adopted.

The *sixth* Resolution is a tribute fresh from the Democratic heart to the administration of David S. Reid, and to the man himself—a tribute as honorable to those who tendered as to him who received it. The first Democratic Governor under the new Constitution, actuated in all he has done by a sincere desire to advance the interests of the whole State, and knowing party as little as it is possible for any party man to know it so far as State administration and State affairs are concerned, he will retire from his post with as large a measure of the public confidence as was ever enjoyed by any Executive, whether under the present or the old Constitution. The Resolution does him no more than justice; and the applause with which it was greeted by the delegates of the Democracy was the best evidence that the Committee, in framing it, had responded most truly to their sympathies and expectations.

The *seventh* Resolution re-affirms the devotion of the Democracy, and indeed of the masses of the people, to the great principle of Free Suffrage, which, though defeated in the last Assembly by a combination of federal members and by the opposition to it of a Democratic member, is incapable of annihilation, and *shall* be incorporated in the State Constitution. The Resolution breathes a determination which will triumph over all obstacles, all difficulties, all pretended advocacy or friendship, come from what quarter they may; and the declaration in favor of [illegible] legislative plan for effecting it, is alike clear and [illegible]. The present basis of representation is also [illegible] in the strongest terms, and a determination [illegible] by it under all [illegible]. There is an attempt [illegible] the West—to please all extremes by promises, such as federal leaders make, which may never be performed; but there is a clearness, a directness about the Resolution which must of itself command the respect of all those who may not entirely approve it. But this is no new ground—it is that steadily occupied by the Democracy since 1848, when Gov. Reid presented this great issue for popular consideration and sanction. Free Suffrage is a measure which has no connection with the basis of either the Senate or the Commons; and it can be effected by legislative enactment and the approval of the people at the ballot-box, as the Constitution expressly provides. There is, therefore, no necessity for a Convention so far as it is concerned; and the Western people, all of whom are for Free Suffrage, will never go into a *limited* Convention—such a Convention as the federal leaders have proposed—merely for the purpose of securing what they can just as well secure by another mode. So far, then, as these points are involved we are with them—that is, *we are for Free Suffrage by legislative enactment*, and against what we must regard as an absurd proposition, *that of a limited Convention*. Democrats never blink nor conceal their principles, as the federal leaders did Whig principles in their late Convention when they failed to avow themselves for a free Convention and a white or mixed basis; and for proof of this assertion in regard to our opponents, we refer to the declarations as to what are Whig principles by the late meeting of the Whigs of Henderson. We refer also to the famous Western Address signed by N. W. Woodfin, John A. Gilmer and thirty-five other Western Whig leaders, in which the most decided ground is taken against the present basis and in favor of a free Convention.

The *eighth* Resolution is devoted to Internal Improvements. It embodies the views and feelings, we are quite sure, of a vast majority of the people of the State; and we have no hesitation in saying that, in our opinion, it has the entire and cordial approval of THOMAS BRAGG, the Democratic candidate for Governor. So of the *ninth* Resolution, in relation to Common Schools. Here are common grounds where all can stand, and unite as one man in the noble work of developing the physical and mental resources of the State.

We repeat what we said in our last, that we can refer with satisfaction and pride to the Democratic Resolutions. They were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted. Nothing occurred either in Caucus or in Convention, whether in relation to Resolutions or the nominee, but of the most friendly and conciliatory character. All appeared to be actuated by a common desire to unite upon an acceptable and patriotic series of Resolutions, and to present a candidate who would be able, on just and honorable grounds, to unite in himself in the highest degree the elements of popularity and strength. No man sought the nomination. It was truly said, amid the applause of members, that the Democratic party, though morally certain of victory, was entirely undisturbed by the ambitions of rivals. We have reason to know that several of the distinguished Democrats spoken of by their friends for the nomination, looked to that of Mr. Bragg and advised it; and all of them, we feel confident, will give to him their cordial and powerful support. The Democratic party of the State is, therefore, both in relation to its principles and its candidate for Governor, already on the road to victory; for its principles are those of the people, repeatedly endorsed by them at the polls, and its candidate is at once the choice and the representative of every member of the party. If true to ourselves, no untoward event can seriously affect us; *determined as we are on success*, let us go forward to achieve it. All the indications are auspicious. Let us only improve our advantages and position, and the day will be ours; and federalism, defeated in this encounter, will not soon again raise its front to disturb and divide the public councils. *That* power contends for the offices and honors as a paramount consideration; *we* contend for principles and the extension of popular rights. Let the people judge between us.

☞ We are requested to state that the *Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company* are desirous to borrow immediately, to carry on their work to a speedy completion, the sum of twenty thousand dollars. The bonds will be made payable in the City of New York, five years after date, bearing seven per cent. interest, the interest payable in the same place semi-annually; and the bonds will be endorsed by eight gentlemen who are represented as being worth in the aggregate at least two hundred thousand dollars. The names of these gentlemen have been placed in our possession; we know them to be men of wealth and high integrity, and we have no doubt the investment would be entirely safe. Its advantage—and no inconsiderable one it is—is that the bonds can be obtained at par, will bear seven per cent. interest, and the interest will be payable semi-annually in New York.

We sincerely trust this effort on the part of the Company to raise the necessary means to complete this important work, will be successful.

Carriage Making in Raleigh. There are few Southern Cities better supplied with Coach Makers than Raleigh, yet unless a stranger makes particular enquiries he would have some difficulty in ascertaining their location. For the benefit of those in want of pleasure carriages, we state that there are *eight* establishments in this City fully competent to furnish any vehicle from the massive family Coach down to the batchelor's Sulky, at prices fully 20 per cent cheaper than those demanded elsewhere for the same style of finish and workmanship. Whether this last advantage arises from Railroad facilities in procuring materials, or may be ascribed to their modesty in not bringing their claims before the public, we will not decide; we only state the facts. Those in want of Carriages would do well to bear it in mind.

Saddle and Harness Manufactory. We had an opportunity a few days since of closely inspecting the extensive stock of Mr. C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville St., and found his show-cases filled with specimens of workmanship not to be excelled in any establishment in the United States. His assortment of Saddles and Harness comprises every quality from the plain serviceable to the highly ornamental, so that all classes are certain of suiting themselves. Mr. H. has also an extensive stock of Coach Makers' Materials on hand which he sells at a small advance upon first cost. We merely state this as it may help to account for the low price at which good Carriages are sold in Raleigh.

An Expected Veto. The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "The President will probably return the indigent insane land bill to the Senate, where it originated, on Monday, with his objections." We trust this may prove true.

GEN. DOCKERY.

We publish below, from the North State Whig, the following appointments of the federal candidate for Governor:

Greenville, Pitt County,	Thursday,	April	20
Snow Hill, Greene,	Friday,	"	21
Kinston, Lenoir,	Saturday,	"	22
Newbern,	Monday,	"	24
Beaufort, Carteret,	Wednesday,	"	26
Trenton, Jones,	Friday,	"	28
Duplin Court House,	Saturday,	"	29
Wilmington,	Monday,	May	1
Whiteville, Columbus,	Wednesday,	"	3
Lumberton, Robeson,	Thursday,	"	4
Elizabeth, Bladen,	Friday,	"	5

On Saturday, May 6, at such place in Bladen as may be agreed upon.

Clinton, Sampson,	Monday,	May	8
Fayetteville,	Wednesday,	"	10
Shepard's, Moore,	Thursday,	"	11
Carthage, "	Friday	"	12

We trust our friends will see to it that Gen. Dockery is met, and at least catechised as to his position on public questions. The people would like to know his views on the Nebraska bill. What does he think of that bill? Is he with or against Messrs. Badger and Kerr?

By the way, the federal candidate must have created quite a sensation in Plymouth on the 11th, if we may judge by the tone of the Villager, the Whig organ of that place. That journal says:

"There is little or nothing stirring, of importance. General Dockery, the Whig candidate for Governor, created a lively sensation yesterday among the natives, and every body seemed to be in a good humor, and look upon him as a whole team, shirt or no shirt."

He also spoke at Washington on the 16th, and the North State Whig, one of the most rabid of federal prints, devotes just twenty-three lines to a notice of his remarks. The truth is, Dockery's speeches will scarcely bear reporting. The Whig prints here have had no reports as yet. We should be much obliged to some friend for a sketch, word for word if possible, of his remarks.

TEN MILLIONS OF LANDS APPROPRIATED.

The House of Representatives passed on Wednesday last the bill from the Senate granting or giving to the States lands for the indigent insane. The following is the vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Appleton, Ball, Banks, Belcher, Bennett, Benson, Benton, Bissell, Bridges, Bragg, Carpenter, Chandler, Churchwell, Clark, Cobb, Corwin, Cox, Crocker, Cullom, Cutting, Thomas Davis, Dawson, Dunbar, Edmunds, Thomas D. Eliot, Ellison, Etheridge, Farley, Fenton, Florence, Grey, Aaron Harlan, Harrison, Haven, Hiester, Howe, Hughes, Hunt, *Kerr*, Knox, Kurtz, Latham, Lilly, Lindley, Lindsley, Lyon, Maurice, Middleswarth, John G. Miller, Smith Miller, Mordecai Oliver, Parker, Peck, Peckham, Pratt, *Puryear*, David Ritchie, *Rogers*, Sage, Sapp, Seymour, Skelton, Samuel A. Smith, William R. Smith, Hester L. Stevens, Stratton, David Stuart, John L. Taylor, Nathaniel G. Taylor, Thurston, Tracy, Upham, Vail, Walbridge, Walley, Elihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, John Wentworth, Tappan Wentworth, Wheeler and Yates—81.

Nays.—Messrs. Aiken, David J. Bailey, Barksdale, Barry, Bocock, Boyce, Caskie, Chrisman, *Clingman*, Colquitt, *Craige*, Curtis, John G. Davis, Dean, Dent, Drum, Eddy, Edmundson, Faulkner, Giddings, Goode, Greenwood, Grow, Hamilton, Sampson W. Harris, Wiley T. Harris, Hastings, Hibbard, Daniel T. Jones, George W. Jones, J. Glancey Jones, Roland Jones, Kidwell, Kittredge, Letcher, McDonald, McNair, Maxwell, Murray, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Robbins, *Ruffin*, Seward, Shannon, Shower, Gerrit Smith, George W. Smyth, Richard H. Stanton, John J. Taylor, Wade and Witte—53.

The bill appropriates, for the benefit of the indigent insane, ten millions of acres of land, to be apportioned under the direction of the President of the United States, in the compound ratio of the geographical area and representation of the several States in the House of Representatives, according to the census of eighteen hundred and fifty. Each State is *required* to invest the money, the interest of which is to be devoted to the support of the insane.

Of the members from this State present, three voted for and three against the bill. Thus it is that Whig leaders raise a clamor about the public lands being squandered and voted away, and then turn round and do the same thing themselves.

The Congress of the United States, it seems, has progressed so far in its usurpations as to make gifts to the States and then *require* them to use them in a certain specified way!

Harry Hibbard, of New Hampshire, one of the truest and soundest Democrats in Congress, voted, it will be observed, against the bill. The Presidential veto is expected, and we hope this expectation may not be disappointed. *Principles* and *the rights of the States*, whatever Congress may enact! There can be no safety in following implicitly the lead of a majority in Congress.

Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Co. At the fifth annual meeting of this Company held in Fayetteville, on the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: *President*—Gurdon Deming. *Directors*——George McNeill, C. Benbow, Jas. Kyle, A. A. McKeithan, H. L. Myrover, N. A. Stedman, Jonathan Worth, F. Fries and Duncan Murchison.

The amount of the tolls this year is $10,000 more than the former year's receipts. A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared.

Increase of Silver. J. D. Cosmenil, Esq., of the Treasury Department, delivered a few days since at the Mint in Philadelphia, fifty-two tons of ingots of silver, the value of which is one and a quarter million of dollars. The Union says the government purchased Mexican ingots of silver amounting to two millions of dollars at three per cent. premium, three-quarters of a million of which were left at the Mint in New Orleans. The object of the purchase of this amount of silver is to increase the supply of silver change.

Important from Cuba. We are permitted (says the Washington Union) to publish the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinction to a friend in this city, dated Havana, April 9, 1844:

"The people of the Gem of the Antilles, particularly the Creoles, are sincerely anxious for a change of government; indeed, they are ripe for revolution.

"Captain-general Pezuela has had for some time in his possession a royal decree emancipating the slaves of the island, but he is deterred from publishing it because of the state of affairs in Europe."

Nineteenth of April. Wednesday the nineteenth, the Charlottesville Jeffersonian reminds us, was the anniversity of the battle of Lexington, or "Concord fight," as the old people were accustomed to call it. Not one survivor of that opening battle of the Revolution now remains alive; they all sleep their last sleep.

Destructions of Birds. The New York Tribune states that the extraordinary snow-storms which commenced on Friday evening last, and continued at intervals till Tuesday of this week, has proved most fatal to the robins through all that region. One farmer in Westchester county says he could have picked up a bushel of them (dead) on his farm.

☞ The Hon. John Davis, of Massachusetts—known as "honest John"—died at Worcester on the 19th inst.

For the Standard.

MARTIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In accordance with a previous resolution of the Society, a Fair was held in the town of Hamilton, on Thursday the 10th day of November, A. D., 1853, when the following premiums were adjudged to the successful competitors:

On Agricultural Products.

For the best acre of Cotton, 1282 lbs.,	Archibald Staton,	$5 00
For the best acre of Corn, 44 bushels,	P. P. Clements,	5 00

On Cattle.

For the best Bull,	Thos. Jones,	4 00
" " " Yearling,	do.	1 00
" " " Yoke of Oxen,	W. R. W. Sherrod,	3 00
" " " Calf,	M. R. Smith,	1 00

Horses, Mules and Jacks.

For the best Colt,	A. Staton,	3 00
" " " Mule Colt,	L. T. Price,	2 00
" " " Jack,	J. J. Williams,	4 00

Hogs and Sheep.

For the best Ram for fleece,	Thos. Jones,	2 00
" " " Hog for killing,	W. R. W. Sherrod,	2 50
" " " Boar,	J. Cooper,	2 00
" " " Shote,	do.	1 00

Domestic Manufactures.

For the best Homespun Cloth, not less than five yards,	Mrs. B. C. Mayo,	2 50
" " " Bed Quilt,	Mrs. W. K. A. Williams,	1 00
" " " Specimen of Needle Work,	Miss P. E. Price,	2 50
" " " Pair of Woolen Socks,	Mrs. Dr. Benjamin,	1 00

Agricultural Implements.

For the best Grain Cradle,	M. G. Whitehurst,	5 00

Essay.

For the best Essay upon Agriculture—the premium was awarded to Dr. S. C. Benjamin, 5 00

Diplomas were awarded to the second best specimens of the above articles. The gentlemen offering for the premiums upon Cotton and Corn, accompanied their applications with detailed statements of their mode of cultivation, manures, &c.; and it is proper to state that the Society restricted the competitors for those premiums to lands that would produce but three barrels of Corn per acre. A Premium was offered for Potatoes, but no one claimed it. It is with pleasure that the Society announces the entire success of the exhibition as manifested by a very numerous attendance of our own citizens and from the adjoining Counties. A large number of specimens of different branches of industry were exhibited, more than realizing the most sanguine expectations of the Society, and affording a reasonable hope that with more means, greater experience and enlarged grounds, our next exhibition will excite a deeper interest, and exert a more lasting and beneficial influence upon the Agriculture of our County.

Of the candidate of the Democratic party, we know that he is a gentleman of talents—of high personal standing and much beloved and respected by those who know him; devoted to the interests of the State and the whole State; possessed of the full confidence of his own party and well calculated to command the respect even of his opponents. He is a Democrat of the old school, sound and reliable. For his position upon internal improvements we refer our neighbor of the Herald and others to the 8th Resolution passed by the Democratic Convention. This resolution is not simply the expression of the opinions of the Convention, to which Mr. Bragg's assent as a candidate might perhaps be regarded by some as a mere matter of form; but it is known to be the expression of Mr. Bragg's own personal opinion; for this statement we have the authority of such gentlemen as Hon. Asa Biggs and others who are well acquainted with Mr. Bragg, and who very recently conversed with him upon this subject. We hope that our neighbor's fears are somewhat quieted on this score. And now when we are on this subject and have mentioned the name of Mr. Biggs we may further add a statement made by that gentleman in regard to his own position upon internal improvements, which had been misunderstood. He had been represented as opposed to all internal improvements, which was a misconception of his views. He was not opposed to internal improvements; and never had been. He had simply opposed certain schemes he considered inexpedient and wasteful of the public money and not calculated to build up a proper State system.

The effect of the Convention resolution, adopted by the Whig State Convention, we find to be precisely what we said some time since it would be. Intended to humbug both sections—the East and the West—it has failed in both. A Convention of Western Whigs has been called in Henderson, in the mountains, to denounce the resolution inasmuch as it only recommends a limited Convention; whereas they want an unlimited one for the purpose of changing the basis. In the East any tampering with the Convention question must be regarded with suspicion, and alienate votes. Contrast with this the emphatic declaration contained in the 7th resolution of the Democratic platform, "that we are opposed, under any and all circumstances, to a change in the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons; and that we will never abandon the great principle of Free Suffrage, but will unite with our fellow citizens of both parties in pressing it, in the face of all opposition and difficulties, to its final triumph." In this position, in a cordial union with their brethren from the East, every delegate from the West heartily joined—and there were delegates from the extreme West.

The attempt to electioneer upon a man's position in life we look upon as the smallest of all electioneering, and we cannot but think that many if not all intelligent whigs are sick of the nonsense about the "Old Waggoner" and "Waggon boy," and all that sort of thing about General Dockery. We are sorry to see an article of this character in the Commercial of this morning. If we were inclined to use such issues, we might turn to old Thomas Bragg, the father of our candidate, a carpenter and the builder of several edifices in this State and elsewhere, and to his family who have been in a great measure the architects of their own fortunes and reputations—to our worthy candidate and to his equally worthy brothers—Captain Bragg, the hero of the Mexican war, and Hon. Judge John Bragg, of Alabama—all of whom are worthy of their noble old father. It is not against men or families like this that the cant of aristocracy can be safely canted.

Wilmington Journal.

The Railroad Commenced. We have the gratification of announcing that the work on the Fayetteville and Western Railroad has been commenced. Messrs. Seymour, Risley & Co., who contracted for building the whole Road, have let out the grading of the first four miles to Messrs. Jones & Barbee, who commenced actual operations on Thursday last, near the residence of Joshua Carman, Esq. We understand they have sixty or seventy-five hands at work, and from their known energy in prosecuting other works in which they have been engaged, we may expect their portion of the line to be ready for the cross-ties in a short time.

The corps of Engineers are at work locating the balance of the road, and it is the intention of the contractors to have operations commenced on the whole line immediately. There is no doubt now that the welcome sound of a locomotive's whistle will soon salute the ears of our citizens.

We congratulate the citizens of Fayetteville on these auspicious signs. From henceforth the prosperity of our town is certain.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

A Good Point well Taken. A leading northern democrat writes to a friend as follows, in commenting upon one of the able arguments in favor of the Nebraska bill: "I did not require argument to convince me of the propriety of the bill. Unless a northern man is better than a southern man in this confederacy of ours, which I have never supposed to be the case, I do not see the propriety either in the law *or the Gospel* of giving privileges in the Territories to the North which the South is not also to enjoy."

The Nebraska bill will, it is supposed, be put under the screw of the previous question early next week. It is time that the House should settle this question. There is little room to doubt that the bill will pass. The flood of population is breaking over our non-intervention laws, and the territorial government must be organized.

Cor. Baltimore Sun.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, April 20. The steamer Asia, with Liverpool dates to the 8th inst., has arrived.

Since the sailing of the preceding steamer, flour had declined to 37s., corn 41 a 42. Cotton without change. The sales for the week amounted to 84,000 bales. Consols 87¼.

The Turks have defeated the Russians in Bessarabia.

The Allied fleets have entered the Black Sea.

No fighting had yet taken place in the Baltic.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The Arabia arrived out at noon on the 8th April. The Washington arrived at Southampton the same day. The Baltic had not been heard from.

The Russians were dismantling their fortresses on the Island of Aland.

Napier's fleet was still at Reoge Bay.

Navigation was open to St. Petersburg.

The Allied fleet have entered the Black Sea to effect movements in conjunction with Omer Pacha, and have steered for Verna.

As soon as hostilities commence on the Baltic, the Empress and the Russian Court will remove to Moscow. The Russians are raising all their forces in the Dobrudscha. Their position is considered critical, and reinforcements are called for. The Turks are falling back in good order on the Trogan wall. The Turks have beaten Gen. Gortschakoff in Bessarabia, and forced him back. The Turks have crossed the Danube between Nichopolis and Rastchuk.

It is now rumored that Austria will make the passage of the Balkan by the Russians a cause of war.

The English and French Governments have rejected the proposals of the Czar, founded on his letter to the King of Prussia.

A despatch from Berlin says that negotiations have been going on between Austria and Prussia—and they had joined in a protocol which had been signed at Vienna, on the 3d of April, between Great Britain, France and Austria.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Lord John Russell confirmed the statement that Austria was concentrating troops on the frontiers of Servia; but as negotiations were still in progress, he could not state what course Austria would pursue.

The 26th of April has been set apart as a national fast day throughout Great Britain.

A riot prevailed at Barcelona on the 13th March. The military were called out and several citizens were killed.

A man named Boceti has been arrested on the charge of having assassinated the Duke of Parma.

Richardson & Brothers, in their Circular, state that the excitement in breadstuffs has subsided. Wheat had declined from 2s. 3d. to 2s. Corn was a trifle lower. Sales of Baltimore flour at 30s. 6d. Cotton is quoted a shade better on fair grades. Consols closed at 87¼ a 87⅝.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN JOHNSTON.

Pursuant to previous notice a portion of the Democrats of Johnston met at A. Coat's Store on the 8th inst. The meeting was organized by appointing R. M. Whitenton Chairman and M. Brewer Secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting in a pleasing and eloquent address. On motion, A. Coats, Samuel Stephenson, and H. A. Clifton were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, who, after a short retirement, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, a convention is to be held in the town of Smithfield, on the 6th of May to nominate candidates to represent us in the next Legislature.

Resolved, That in union there is strength; therefore we heartily approve of the said convention, and that this portion of Johnston may be represented there the Chairman be authorized to appoint fifteen delegates.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen: Briant Smith, Ransom Parish, Benjamin Grimes, Samuel Stephenson, Thomas Barber, H. A. Clifton, W. H. Coats, Jno. A. Smith, Jas. B. Johnson, Enoch Stephenson, T. W. Whitenton, M. M. Brewer, Ransom Bridgers, R. M. Whitenton, Joseph Woodward and A. Coats.

On motion a committee was appointed to select three suitable candidates to represent us in our next Legislature, who returned the following names: Lunsford Richardson for the Senate, Linn B. Sanders and Thadeus Whitley for the Commons; who were approved by the meeting.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to forward the proceedings for publication to the North Carolina Standard; the meeting then adjourned.

R. M. WHITENTON, *Chr'n.*

M. M. Brewer, *Sec'y.*

Louisville, April 19. The trial of the brothers Ward is pregressing in Hardin county criminal court, but we are as yet without any of the proceedings. They are to be tried separately—Mathew being tried first.

Dividend. It will be seen that the directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at their meeting held in this place yesterday, declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months. The increasing prosperity of the Company, we are happy to learn, is fully maintained. *Wil. Jour.*

F. & W Plank Road. A. A. McKethan, Esq., has resigned as one of the Directors of this Company, and the Board have elected John H. Cook, Esq., to fill the vacancy. Jno. M. Rose has been re-elected Clerk to the Board, and Sam'l. W. Tillinghast Treasurer. The resignation of the Engineer, Francis F. Cooper, has been received, to take effect on first of May. *Fay Caro.*

An Ingenious Riddle. "It was done when it was begun; it was done when it was half done; and yet it wasn't done when was finished. Now, what was it? Of couse you can't guess. Will this do?

Timothy Johnstone courts Susannah Dunn. It was Dunn when it was begun; it was Dunn when it was half-done; and yet it wasn't Dunn when it was done—for it was Johnstone.

"A Subscriber" will please send in his name and his subscription will be returned to him. We can't stand any more of that kind of thing.

Oh, let me die in the country, where I shall not fall, like a leaf of the forest, unheeded; where those who love me need not mask their hearts to meet the careless multitude, and strive to forget me. Bury me in the country amid the prayers of the good and the tears of the loving; not in the dark, damp vault, away from the sweet-scented air, and the cheerful sunshine; but in the open fields among the flowers that I loved and cherished while living.

Fanny Fern.

MARRIED,

In Williamston, on 20th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Duval, Maj. William Watts to Miss Ann W. Robason. May the evening of their day be gilded with the soft and genial rays of an unclouded sun. [Cou.

On the 13th inst., Robert Miller, Esq., to Miss Sarah F. Suggs, both of this city.

In Cumberland county, on the 5th inst., Mr. John Patterson to Mrs. Mary Gilbert. Also, at the same time, Mr. Wm. Knight to Miss Caroline Gilbert.

In Lumberton, on the 16th inst., Mr. Allen Dillyard to Miss Sophia Lovet.

In Richmond county, Mr. Malcom Stewart to Miss Mary Jane Calhoun.

In Washington county, on the 12th inst. Mr. Jos. B. Hodges to Miss Margaret F. Chessen.

In Cumberland co., Mr. George W. Williams to Miss Kate A. Murchison.

DIED,

In this City, on the 21st instant, of consumption, Louis N. Hudson, printer, in the 20th year of his age. The deceased was temperate and industrious, and by his amiable disposition had secured the kindly regards of his acquaintances. He died in full hope of a better life.

Recently, in this County, after a lingering and painful illness, James G. Jeffreys, Esq. The deceased was a useful citizen and an honest man. His death is deeply deplored by a large circle of relations and friends.

At Washington City, on the 17th instant, at the house of her son Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, Mrs. Ashe, widow of the late Col. Samuel Ashe. Enjoying the love of every one who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and surrounded by every attention that affection could suggest, this estimable lady has exchanged a world of gloom for an eternity of glory. We are assured that this melancholy announcement will send a pang of sorrow to many fond hearts in our State, for she possessed the esteem, veneration and love of all who came within the circle of her acquaintance.

"Death, ere thou takest another kind as she,
Time shall aim its shaft at thee."

W.

At the residence of Wm. Scarbrough, Sr., of typhoid fever, Mr. Sebron Parsons, aged 25 years.

In Richmond county, on the 9th March, Mr. John McIntyre, aged 87 years.

In Plymouth, on the 18th, Miss Mary L. Garford, aged 16 years.

In Moore county, on the 26th ult., Archibald Douglass, aged 78. Also, on the 1st inst., Miss Sarah Monroe, daughter of Malcom McCrummen, Sr.

THE MARKETS.

RALEIGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD,
By Wm. C. UPCHURCH.

April 26, 1854.

FLOUR—From $5. to $6 50.
BACON—9 to 10 cts. per lb., hog round.
LARD—10 cts. per lb.
BUTTER—25 cts. per lb., scarce.
EGGS—12½ cts. per dozen.
CHICKENS—25 cts. each, scarce.
CORN—$4 25 to $4 50 per barrel.
MEAL—$4 50 per barrel.
FODDER—$1 50 @ $1 60 per 100 lbs.
OATS—$1 10 per 100 lbs., sheaf.
" 60 cts. per bushel.
STOCK PEAS—Red, 80 cts. per bushel.
" White, 90 cts. " "
DRIED APPLES—$1 per bushel, scarce.
" PEACHES—$2 " scarce.
SWEET POTATOES—90c. @ $1 per bushel, scarce.
FRESH PORK—7 cts. per lb.,
" BEEF—8 " per lb on foot.
COTTON—8 cts. per lb.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

April 22.

Market well supplied with BACON—no change since our last—10c. @ 10½c. ₮ lb. for New. COTTON is lower—sales to manufacturers only at 8¼c. @ 8¾c. CORN is in better demand at $1 @ $1 10. FLOUR since Monday, has raised one dollar—selling from $6 25 @ $6 75—demand good. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 50c. @ 52c. ₮ gal.—RAW do., none offering. *Carolinian.*

PETERSBURG MARKET.

April 21.

WHEAT.—We quote prime White at $1 70 @ $1 77—Red do. at $1 62 @ $1 67. Receipts quite small.

FLOUR.—We quote Fine $7 25, Superfine $7 50, Extra Superfine $8 50, and Family $9 50. These are retail prices at which it is quite dull.

TOBACCO brisk and scarce—Lugs, common, $4 50 to $6. Good Lugs $6 to $8. Common Leaf $6 75 to $8. Good Leaf $8 @ $12 25.

CORN.—Corn dull at 80 cents.

COTTON.—Cotton at 9¾c. nominally, but little offering.

GUANO.—The Government agent has advanced the price to $50 per ton, by the cargo. Price asked here $50 per ton of 2000 lbs. *Express.*

WILMINGTON MARKET.

April 22.

TURPENTINE—$3 40 for yellow dip, $2 for hard, per 280 lbs.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Stock light. A sale of 150 bbls. at 56c. per gal. Sellers holding at 57c.
ROSIN.—No sales, stock light.
TAR $3 per bbl.—market firm.
FLOUR—$7 40 per bbl. at 30 days.
CORN—80c. per bushel.
LUMBER.—Flooring boards $12 75 per M.
SHEETING.—A small lot of N. C. Sheeting sold from store at 7¾c. per yard. *Journal.*

NORFOLK MARKET.

April 22

FLOUR—$8 @ $8 1/4 for superior family—extra $9 1/4 @ $8 3/4—stock on hand light. CORN, 69 @ 71 cents, arriving slowly. COTTON but little enquired for. NAVAL STORES—a quick demand for tar, at an advance from $2 3/4 @ $3—spirits turpentine 61 @ 62 cents—common rosin $1 1/4—fine $2 1/4 @ $2 3/4. PROVISIONS—western sides $8 1/4 @ $8 1/2, shoulders, 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4, N. C. hoground 9 @ 9 1/2, lard 10 @ 12 1/2, Goshen butter 22 @ 24 cents.

SPRING STOCK.

THOMAS R. FENTRESS,
Merchant Tailor,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.,

HAS JUST RECEIVED his STOCK of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, and is prepared to furnish all persons who may favor him with a call with any or all the articles of GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL, of the best material, at the shortest notice, and as cheap as any man can sell the same south of Mason & Dixon's line.

Call and see for yourself, and be assured that you shall not go away dissatisfied.

His stock is composed of his usual quantity and quality of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c. It is useless to go through the empty form of returning thanks for favors, for the public know that he is grateful and will merit a continuation and extension of the same, by prompt attention to his business. Call and see me and we will be mutually benefited by a trade.

I have on hand an excellent assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING which cannot fail to please.

The latest fashions received from Paris and New York.

April 26, 1854. 46—4t.

City papers copy three times.

NOTICE.

TO MILL-OWNERS and THOSE WHO INTEND BUILDING MILLS.—The Subscribers, being desirous of extending their business farther south, respectfully inform those intending to erect Flour Mills that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of materials necessary for such establishments, such as Iron-work, Burr Millstones, Bolting Cloths, &c., &c. Being practical Millwrights, they are fully competent and prepared to execute all orders in their line, and will warrant their work to be executed in the best manner. Address

HASKELL & STOCKWELL,
New-Haven, Connecticut.

April 25, 1854. 1019—wtf.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—PERSONS DESIROUS OF TEACHING Common Schools in Wake County the present year, will have an opportunity of being examined and receiving certificates, by attending at the Court House, in Raleigh, on the first Saturday in May, June or July.

STEPHEN STEPHENSON,
C. C. S.

April 24, 1854. 46—1t.

ORANGES! ORANGES!!!—90 BOXES FRESH ORANGES just received and for sale at

ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
New Confectionary Store.

Raleigh, April 25, 1854. 46—

LAND FOR SALE IN WAKE AND NASH COUNTIES.—I will sell to the highest bidder, at George W. Thompson's store, in Wake County, 15 miles North-west of Raleigh, (and within one mile of said Lands,) the following Tracts, to-wit: One Tract containing near seven hundred acres, on the waters of big Lick Creek. The other Tract, containing near seven hundred Acres, on the waters of Neuse River and Laurel Creek. Both of said Tracts are well adapted to the culture of Tobacco and Cotton, and all kinds of grain. There is a sufficient amount of cleared land on each, and good improvements on both tracts. And if it be desired by the purchasers of the above Tracts

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBORO' MAIL,—(By Horse.)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.

Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 84—
September 6th, 1853. }

WILSON & GRICE,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1854.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	12,00
Drawing and Painting,	15,00
Oil Painting,	5,00
Needle Work,	8,00
Board per month,	1,00
Washing per month,	

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
December 19, 1853. 10—1yw.

JUST TO HAND.—5,000 PALMETTA, LANDRES Cigars, the choicest brand in the market.
5,000 Mannilla, El Sal, La Constancia,
10,000 assorted brands,
500 sup. Orinoco chewing Tobacco,
500 ass'd Smoking Tobacco.

Come and try us, and we feel confident we will give full satisfaction. F. MAHLER & CO.
January 30, 1854. 22—

STEAM ENGINE AND CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE!!—The subscriber having made other arrangements now offers for sale a No. 1, twenty-four horse-power, STEAM ENGINE and SAW MILL, which he warrants to be inferior to no Engine of the same capacity. As the Engine and Saw Mill have been fully tested, he deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer persons wishing to purchase to Messrs. Silas Burns, Albert Johnson, or any other competent Machinist.

THEO. H. SNOW.
Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1853. 13—tf.

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va. 34—

ROBINSON & CO'S SHOES.—KID AND MOrocco High cut Walking Shoes.
Kid and Morocco High cut Slippers.
Ladies' Winter Gaiters.
Childrens Goat Bootees.
Misses' " "
Ladies' " "
For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING REMOVED TO RALEIGH respectfully offers his services ,to all persons having business in the Supreme Court, or in the County and Superior Courts of Wake and adjoining Counties, as an ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR.

☞ Office, Fayetteville Street, near Yarbrough's.

EDWARD CANTWELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1854. 19—6m.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS. PERSONS ON THE Pension Roll at Fayetteville will have their business attended to promptly by making the undersigned their Agent to collect the same.

Claims for Pension and Bounty Land, for services in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican and all the Indian Wars, prosecuted promptly.

Highest cash price paid for Land Warrants, for a Northern Company. JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 5, 1853 100—3m.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE, A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars.
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "

Raleigh, 1853. JAMES McKIMMON. 93—

CHEAP BOOTS!—CHEAP BOOTS!!—GENtlemen we wish to inform you that we have now on hand an over large stock of Calfskin, Dress and Water-Proof Boots of every variety. Indeed our stock of this kind of goods is entirely too large, and as we do not intend to let it remain on hand until another season, we shall hurry them off at, some price, so that great bargains may be expected, say at $2,50c., $3,00 and $3,50 a pair.

Gentlemen, we shall sell them cheap, and you all know that when we say cheap we mean cheap.

The above Boots are suitable for dress and business purposes, and will be sold at prices from $2 50 up.

Bring along the CASH and the Boots will be yours.

Come quick or you will be too late for the bargains now selling at the Ladies' Saloon, Norfolk, Va.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Nov. 30th, 1853. 6—

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—Geology of the Globe, by Edward Hitchcock, D. D., LL. D.; A Treatise on Metallurgy, comprising Mining and General and Particular Metallurgical operations, with a description of Charcoal, Oak and Anthracite Furnaces, Blast Machines, Hot Blast Forge Hammers, Rolling Mills, &c., &c., by Frederic Overman; The Book of Nature, by Frederic Schoedler, Ph. D., and Henry Medlock, F. C. S.; Principles of Geology, by Sir Charles Lyell; A Manual of Elementary Geology, or, the Ancient Changes of the earth and its inhabitants, as illustrated by Geological Monuments, by Sir Charles Lyell.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Dec. 16th, 1853. 9—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 3000 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, bominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivrators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Bells, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Woltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazzaar,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

1854. SPRING SUPPLIES OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., would call the attention of every Merchant in Virginia and North Carolina to their *Wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes*, offered for sale at reasonable prices, on a credit of 6 months, at their Large New Store, No. 37, Main Street.

The stock consists in part as follows, viz:

10,000 pair Men's Kip Brogans, various qualities,
8,000 " Gent's Calf and fine Wax Leather Bootees,
2,000 " Men's split Brogans,
1,000 " Gent's Calf Oxford ties,
3,000 " " Fancy Gaiters, Patent Leather Shoes and other fashionable style of Dress Shoes,
2,500 " Men's fine Calf Boots, long legs.—Also Kip Boots, all qualities,
2,000 " Women's peg Buskins, different kinds,
1,000 " " sewed " Calf and Goat Skin, prime,
15,000 " Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Lind Shoes, and other Fancy styles of Ladies' Shoes,
10,000 " Women's cheap Morocco Shoes, various kinds,
4,000 " Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,
3,000 " Boys and Youths Bootees, &c.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., have just added $100,000 worth of Boots and Shoes to their Spring stock—it will be found very complete, and they hope every Merchant will call and examine ther stock.

Terms—6 months credit.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Norfolk, Feb. 7, 1853. 24—

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.

Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

J. W. PRICE, OF SMITHFIELD, JOHNSTON, Co. N. C. would announce to the citizens of Smithfield and vicinity that he has purchased the stand of Col. D. McPherson, where he purposes to establish a WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY STORE, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of Family Groceries, cheaper and of better quality than ever before offered in this community. Please give me a call as I flatter myself I can give satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage.

AUCTION.—I shall offer for sale at public auction at my old stand my entire stock of Dry Goods, Queensware, and Hardware. My Dry Goods consist of Plain and Figured Delains, Ginghams, Prints of every style and quality, white and Red Flannell, also a beautiful assortment of Dress Silks. Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Kentucky Jeans, and an assortment of Ready Made Clothing, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Boots, Shoes of every grade, also, my assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, which is unsurpassed by any in the State. Truly a rare chance for good bargains. Attend the sale. I shall auction merchandise every day and evening during Court week and every Saturday after Court week until the entire stock is disposed of.

February 18, 1854. —27

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.

Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 88—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*

N. B. Orders promptly Attended to.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

WARRENTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The 26th semi-annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st MONDAY in January, 1854.

Pupils will be received at any time during the Session and charged only from the time of entrance. For Circulars and further particulars apply to the Principals,

GRAVES & WILCOX,
Warrenton, N. C.
December 16, 1853. 9—3m.

RANAWAY, FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE 17th of February, a bound boy named Simri Johnson. All persons are hereby forbid employing said boy, and I will give five cents and no thanks for his apprehension.

GILLEM HABTGROVE.
8½ Lawrence, Chatham Co. 29—tf.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUL INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh.*—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,	of Raleigh.	John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,		Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,		J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,		F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,		Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,		W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,		H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,		John B. Barrett, Milton,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,		A. T. Summy, Asheville.
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,		
James Sloan, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Hersman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } *Executive Committee.*
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 10—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin,
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	Jamestown.
C. P. Mendenhall,	William A. Wright,
Wm. S. Rankin,	Wilmington.
Rev. C. F. Deems,	Dr. C. Watkins,
James M. Garrett,	Carolina F. College.
Jed. H. Lindsay,	John I. Shaver,
W. J. McConnell,	Salisbury.
Greensborough.	John H. Cook,
E. F. Lilly,	Fayetteville.
Wadesborough.	J. J. Biggs,
W. P. Moore,	Raleigh.
Newbern.	Robert E. Troy,
H. H. Burwell,	Lumberton.
Henderson.	Dr. Rob't H. Scales,
J. L. Bridgers.	Lenox Castle.
Tarborough.	
Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh,	PETER ADAMS,
Agent.	*Secretary.*
William H. Cumming,	
General Agent.	

December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to

JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

CARAWAN'S TRIAL.—TRIAL OF THE REV. Geo. W. Carawan for the murder of Clement H. Lassiter before the Superior Court of Law of Beaufort County, N. C., Fall Term, 1853, together with a sketch of the murderer's life and the tragical termination of the trial—his attempt, in presence of the Court, to shoot one of the counsel who appeared against him on the trial, and then killing himself; also the arguments of the counsel, with seven engravings. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1854. 22—

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARriage Manufacturer. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.

M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1852 81—tf.

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

WORKMEN WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to employ a Painter and Trimmer on Carriages; also two wood workmen—a Body-Maker and Wheelwright. The best wages and constant employment will be given. Address the subscriber at Pittsborough, Chatham, N. C. WM. D. KIRKSEY.
January 14, 1854. 19—tf.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, on the 22d instant, a GREY HORSE, about 10 years old. He was purchased last June from a gentleman living in Raleigh, and when last heard from was making his way in that direction. Any information respecting said horse will be thankfully received, by JOHN P. TURNER.

Four miles west of Enfield, Halifx County, N. C.
Jan. 26, 1854. 26—3t.pd.

GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, FOR 1854. The Subscriber has just received his supply of Garden, Grass and other Seeds for the growth of 1854, of *every variety*. Gardeners and others are requested to make an early call, in order to get whatever kinds they may want. All Seeds warranted to be *fresh and genuine.*

P. F. PESCUD.

EATON'S FORM BOOK.—A BOOK OF PRACtical Forms, with Explanatory notes and references to authorities; intended as a manuel to the practising lawyer in the State of North Carolina, by Wm. Eaton, Jr.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Feb. 11, 1853 26—

JUVENILE BOOKS.—THE BOYHOOD of GREAT men.—Adventures in fairy-land, by Stoddard.
Mr. Rutherford's Children, by the author of the Wide-Wide World, Dollars and cents, &c.
Æsop in rhyme, or old friends in a new dress.
The Little Drummer.—Tip-top, or a noble aim.
Sparing to Spend, by T. S. Arthur.
Tanglewood Tales, by Hawthorne. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.
December 12, 1853. 9—

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 67 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	"	"	"	485
12	"	"	"	525
14	"	"	"	585
15	"	"	"	615
16	"	"	"	650
20	"	"	"	695
25	"	"	"	750
30	"	"	"	850
35	"	"	"	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Cigars, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

JUST ARRIVED AT F. MAHLER'S & CO.
3 doz. Buffaloetongues—a fine article,
200 " Smoked Beef,
200 " Superior Gochen Cheese,
30 boxes Layer and Bunch Raisins, in halfs, quarters and eights,
20 do. Currants, Lemons, Figs, Brandy Peaches, Pickles,
10 Packages Brown Stout, and Scotch Ale,
1 tierce new Rice, superior Vinegar—&c., &c.
☞ Call and see.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854. 22—

UNION HOTEL, CLARKSVILLE, Va.—THIS HOTEL is situated on Main Street, convenient to the business part of the town. The Proprietors have recently erected, upon their premises, a large and commodious brick building, containing eleven comfortable rooms, which, with the old buildings, will enable them to furnish good accommodations for any number of visitors.

Determined to minister to the comfort of their guests by every means in their power, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

FINCH & BOYD, *Proprietors.*
January 16, 1854. 19—13t.

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

LOST.—ONE PROMISSORY NOTE, made Payable by R. D. ATKINSON & PHARAOH RICHARDSON to E. P. STEVENS, for Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and dated 12th of November, 1853. All persons are hereby forbid to trade for said Note, and the said Atkinson & Richardson are hereby forwarned from paying said Note to any person save myself.

B. R. HINNANT.
Smithfield, Jan. 7, 1853. 16—tf.

MORE DESIRABLE THAN EVER!! JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE, the largest and most elegant assortment of new and fashionable Music that has yet been offered. Call and examine.

ALSO FOR THE LADIES. This day received a very extensive assortment of Perfumery, comprising extracts for the Handkerchief, for the Toilet, for the Hands, for the Teeth, for the Hair.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN. The Beard. There also, may be found the inimitable and delectable Upper Ten Extract.

The best assortment of STRINGS to be found in the State. Prices reduced.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Accordeons, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines. Now opening at the

N. C. MUSIC STORE.

RELIGIOUS WORKS.—THE DOCTRINE OF the Holy Eucharist, by Robert Isaac Wilberforce, A. M.
Pilate and Herod, a tale illustrative of the early history of the Church of England, in the province of Maryland, by Rev. Harvey Stanley.
Twenty-five Village Sermons, by Charles Kingsley, Jr.
History of the Apostolic Church, by Philip Schaff.
Genius and Faith, by W. G. Scott.
Life and Lectures of Father Gavazzi. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.
December 12, 1853. 9—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.

JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES!—AS we intend leaving for New York on the 15th February for the purpose of superintending the getting up of our Spring and Summer Clothing, we will sell the remainder of our HEAVY WINTER GOODS at greatly reduced prices for CASH.

E. L. HARDING.
January 16, 1854. 18—

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Beriges DeLaines.

J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1852. 34—

SUPERIOR GREEN TEA.
Superior Black Tea.
Gunney and Hemp Bagging.
Bale Rope and Twine. For sale by

J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

GIFT BOOKS FOR 1854, IN RICH AND ELEgant Bindings.—The Lily of the Valley; The Remembrance; The Gift of Friendship; The Gift of Love; Heroines of Shakespeare; The Floral Keepsake; The Golden Gift; The Leaflets of Memory; The Gems of Beauty, a Literary Gift for 1854, Edited by Miss Emily Percival.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, December 24th, 1853